ATTORNEY OFFICE.

The Maryland Claim. Opinion of the Attorney General.— It will be recollected that an abstract of the opinion of the Attorney General on the claim of the State of Mary-

the Attorney General on the claim of the State of Maryland for interest was published several weeks since by the press generally. Subjoined is the opinion entire:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 11, 1857.

Sin: I have very carefully considered the question you submitted to me on the construction of that section of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill of March 3d, 1857, which provides for the re-examination of an old account between the State of Maryland and the United States.

During the war of 1812, the United States became indebted to Maryland about half a million of dollars. The
principal of that debt was paid off in various sums at
different times between 1818 and 1822; but no interest
was paid. In 1826 Congress passed an act authorizing
interest to be computed and paid at the treasury. This
was done; but in making the calculation all the payments
were applied to the principal, reducing the sum upon
which interest was allowed by the full amount of each
payment, and allowing no interest at all after the debt
had thus been extinguished. Maryland never was satisfied with this. She continued to memorialize Congress
for a more liberal adjustment of her claim, but never
succeeded until the last day of the last session, when the
act now under consideration was passed.

succeeded until the last day of the last session, when the act now under consideration was passed.

This act requires the accounting officers to make the calculation by the following rule: "Interest shall be calculated up to the time of any payment made; to this interest the payment shall be first applied, and if it exceed the interest due, the balance shall be applied to diminish the principal; if the payment fell short of the interest, the balance of interest shall not be added to the principal, so as to produce interest."

pal, so as to produce interest."

The Third Auditor of your department, in his report

The Third Anditor of your department, in his report upon the case, expresses a strong doubt whether the act of 1857 authorizes any interest to be paid after the settlement of 1826, though a calculation made agreeably to that law shows that a portion of the principal was then due, and has remained unpaid ever since; while the counsel for the claim are very clear that interest should be counted down to the present term, or at least to the date of the act. 'This difference of opinion raises the question which I am to solve.

Since the dispute arcse, several distinguished and leading members of Congress have stated (in letters which have been laid before me) that they voted for it in the belief that it would, and with the intent that it should, give to Maryland all that she now claims under it. The report which accompanied the bill when it came into the House of Representatives shows that it was so understood by the committee that framed it. There was also an adverse report from another committee, by whom it was opposed on the ground that interest ought not to be given to the present time. The evidence, in short, makes it tolerably clear that, while the bill was on its passage through Congress, its friends and its opponents in both houses regarded it as a provision for the payment of interest on the whole of the principal debt as long as that principal should remain unpaid. But I cannot allow this fact to have the smallest weight on my judgment. The act must be construed ex vicerbine sais. Congress addresses the executive main unpaid. But I cannot allow this fact to have the smallest weight on my judgment. The act must be construed ex viceribus suis. Congress addresses the executive and judicial departments of the government only through the statute-book. When we speak of the intent of the legislature, we refer to the meaning of the words used in their act, and not to the unexpressed thought which may have been in the minds of the members. When one or all of the members of a legislative body declare it to have been their intention that a particular act should have a certain construction, such declaration is uscless if their construction be correct, and unwarranted, if it be wrong. In either case, it is no proper element of a legal judgment. You must ascertain in this, as in other cases, what Congress has commanded you to do by taking the words of the law, and understanding them in the sense assigned to them by the established rules of interpretation.

First of all it must be kept in mind that, as a general

First of all it must be kept in mind that, as a general rule, the government does not pay interest. The exceptions to this rule are found only in cases where the demands are made under special contracts or special laws expressly providing for the payment of interest. An obligation to pay it is not to be implied against the government, as it is against a private party, from the mere fact that the principal was detained from the creditor after his right to receive it had accrued.

There is another canon of construction which must not be overlooked, and that is, that all laws which give away the public money are to be interpreted strictly against the party to whom it is given. He who claims a payment out of the treasury, and bases that claim upon an act of Congress, must show the payment to be authorized either expressly or by very clear implication. Analogous phrases will not serve his turn. When two meanings can be assigned to an act like this, and the arguments in favor of both are nearly balanced, the public is entitled to the benefit of the doubt. Of course I do not mean to say that a claim ought to be defeated by straining the sense of the law against it. But if Congress has all the money of the United States under its control, it also has the whole English language to give it away with, and it is so casy to use definite terms in a law like this, that, when they are not used, we will presume them not to be meant. All legislative grants, whether of money or of privileges, are and ought to be construed strictly against the grantees.

These principles create one only difficulty that lies in

the decoult seems that the account seems that the account seems that agreements on it, to be taken as truly stated in the old account, adds these words: "But in the calculation of the interest due under the act aforesaid the following rules shall be observed," &c., and then goes on to lay down the new rule for computing interest. I was at first shall be observed, '&c. and then goes on to lay down the new rule for computing interest. I was at first strongly inclined to the opinion that the phrase I have quoted would confine the allowance of interest to the period previous to 1826. But the logical consequence of that view would be to nullify the act of 1857 altogether. If no interest could be allowed except what was due under the act of 1826, all the rules introduced now for the first time must go for nothing. The whole amount of both principal and interest "due under the act aforesaid" was paid thirty years ago, and there is nothing due under that act new. But such is manifestly not the meaning of the act of 1837, which is very plainly intended to give a much larger sum than was paid before. I think, therefore, that those words could not have been introduced to limit the amount of interest or the time it should run, but were used merely because the act of 1826, and the accounts stated under it, were adopted as a standard for ascertaining the sum of the debt and the dates of the several payments.

ascertaining the sum of the debt size ascertaining the sum of the debt size ascertaining the rules several payments.

On the other hand, Congress, in prescribing the rules by which this calculation shall be made, have used almost the words in which the Supreme Court declared how interest was to be counted between private parties. When there is a well-known judicial decision establishing a rule which is applicable to one class of cases, and the legislature afterwards extends that rule to another case

when there is a well-known judicial decision establishing a rule which is applicable to one class of cases, and the legislature afterwards extends that rule to another case not covered by the decision, it cannot reasonably be supposed that the statute and the decision were meant to be understood differently. What, then, did the Supreme Court mean by the sentences transcribed into this law? Nobody ever understood them otherwise than as requiring interest to be computed to the time of final payment. When Congress authorizes the payment of a debt with interest, this, without more, means that legal interest shall be paid on the whole of the principal for all the time during which the principal has been unpaid. When the obligation of the government to pay interest on a particular debt has been acknowledged by a statute, there is no rule of construction which will stop the interest before the debt due to the State of Maryland, and it does not say for how long a time it shall be computed. It seems to follow as a necessary consequence from these premises that it must be allowed to the present time, if any portion of the principal debt be still unpaid.

It cannot be denied that a part of the principal remains at this moment undischarged. It is true that mone to profession the last payment was made all the interest then due was satisfied. What was not paid then is, under the act of 1857, to be regarded as principal, and cannot be called a balance of interest without going in the teeth of the law.

The very object and purpose of this law is to give interest on the claim, and to prescribe a rule for counting it. When a calculation is made according to that rule, there is a certain portion of the principal found to be due now as much as it ever was. If the principal was not paid in 1826, why should it not bear interest afterwards,

as well as before? Why select that period for stopping the interest rather than any other point of time between the origin and extinction of the debt? If you say there was a settlement then made, of which this is a mere rexamination, I admit it; but I go further, and add that it is a re-examination by rules which must produce, and were meant to produce, a different result, and that difference is created by the new mode of applying the payments.

ence is created by the new mode of applying the payments.

By the act of 1826 the interest is not stopped until payment of the principal; but the principal was consided as paid when the creditor received money enough to cover it, and the interest alone stood back. The act of 1857, by a different application of the payments, made that principal which was before interest. Why this reversal of things? Not, surely, for the mere purpose of changing their names. It must have had a practical object. What was it? Why was the interest wiped out and the balance suffered to stand as principal? Manifestly because the interest would not bear interest and the principal would.

If I could reach the conclusion that this is a doubtful statute, I would advise you not to pay the claim; for I do not think that the respect we owe to a State makes any difference in the right. But Congress has given to Maryland interest on her debt, and I look in vain for anything which declares that interest shall be stopped before the principal is paid.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.

J. S. BLACK.

Hon. Howell Cons, Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Oregon Donation Claims. - A settler in Oregon, in a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, asked the following question: "Will final proof of four years actual residence and cultivation be deemed sufficient to secure a patent, or must the proof show that the settler dute of his original notification, less three months only ?" The Commissioner replies that by the sixth section of the act of 27th September, 1850, granting donations, settlers are required to give notice of their claims within three nonths after the survey has been made, or, where the ands had been surveyed before settlement, then within three months from the commencement of settlement. In either case the final proof must show four years contin-

African Inphes.—Several weeks since we published a synopsis of a letter received at the agricultural division of the Patent Office from Professor Blume, vice president of Calvert College, Maryland. The letter stated that J. M. Thorburn & Co., of New York, had sold Chinese sugar-cane for African Imphes. Prof. Blume, since writing the letter alluded to above, has examined the specimens of imphes which he received from Thorburn & Co., and has found that they were labelled "Chinese Imphee," and has frican Imphee. He was led to commit the error because of the use of the word Imphee, not having paid particular attention to the word "Chinese" which comes before it. It is well known that the word Imphee has been used by Mr. Weav to designate his African variety. Wray to designate his African variety, and cannot properly be applied to Chinese sugar-cane.

Naval. - The flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron the frigate Congress, Commodore S. L. Breeze, has been ordered to the United States.

The steam-frigate Susquehanna, attached to the Medi-terranean squadron, but which assisted in laying the At-lantic telegraph, has been ordered to Key West for duty on the home squadron.

The steam-frigate Niagara has been ordered to New

ork.
The sloop-of-war Levant, Commander William Smith, attached to the East India squadron, has been ordered to the United States.

The steam-frigate Powhstan, at Norfolk, will soon

The steam-frigate Powhatan, at Norfolk, will soon be put in commission as flag-ship of the East India squadron, to relieve the San Jacinto. Captain Joseph Tattnall has been ordered to take command of the East India squadron, to relieve Commodore James Armstrong.

The Marine Hospital at Pensacola, Florida.—The Secretary of the Navy received yesterday morning from Mr. T. U. Walter, the architect, the accepted plans and specifications for the new marine barracks to be erected at Pensacola, Florida.—The "birds-eye view" of what the barracks will be when completed is finely executed and excepted and excepted in the complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete racks will be when completed is finely executed, and exhibits in every detail the artistic style and finish for which our public buildings are distinguished. The command ant's house and officers' quarters will be roomy, and fin ished in elegant style. The men's quarters are project mainly with a view to their health and comfort

In the course of a timely and well-written article on the pulpit and the times, the Journal of Commerce

the whole English language to give it away with, and it is so easy to use definite terms in a law like this, that, when they are not used, we will presume them not to be meant. All legislative grants, whether of money or of privileges, are and ought to be construed strictly against the grantees.

These principles create one only difficulty that lies in the way of the claim. If I could put a liberal construction on the law my duty would soon be done. But-before I can advise you to pay the State of Maryland interest down to this time, I must find something in the act of Congress which expressly says or clearly implies that she is entitled to it.

The act of 1857, after declaring that the account settled agreeably to the act of 1826 should be re-examined, and directing the amount of the debt, and the several payments on it, to be taken as truly stated in the old account, adds these words: "But in the calculation of

Hon. John M. Bernhisel was re-elected a delegate to Congress from Utah on the 3d inst.

Pifteenth street, north of the Treasury, No. 422.

Private lessons in the Greek and Latin classics, Algebra, and Ge

United States Patent Office.

Washington, September 17, 1857.

Note petition of Jonathan Ball, of Elmira, New York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 18th day of December, 1843, for an improvement in "coating waterpipes." for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 16th day of December, 1857.

R is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 30th of November next, at 2 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any these because the said persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any these because the said of the said of the said persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any these because the said of th

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 30th of November next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all per-sons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accord-ance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on applica-tion.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 20th of November; depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be fited in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordored, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Intelligencer, and Evening Star, Washington; Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia; haily News, New York; Post, Boston; and Inquirer, Gneimani, Olio, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 30th of November next, the day of hearing.

J. HOLT.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their sills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. Sep 19—law5w

By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

VERY valuable improved property on Four-and-noon, September 24, at 55, o'clock, on the premises, I shall sell part of lot No. 24, in square No. 491, fronting on Four-and-shalf street, about 100 feet north of Pennsylvania avenue, with this improvements, consisting of an excellent four-story brick dwelling-house, with back building, well built and handsomely finished, with gas fixtures throughout.

bullang, we then will be made without reserve) offers great inducements to professional or business men, on account of its central location. Title indisputable. Terms: One-fourth cash; the residue in six, twelve, and eighteen months, for notes buaring interest, and secured by a deed of trust on JAS. C. MoGUIRE,

DEVERAL grades select black silks.—Ten pieces must choice glossy and wide black silks, at \$1 per yard, value \$1 25; with a full and varied stock of all the wider, thicker, and higher-priced grades up to the very best made.

One price only; us deviation.

Agr New supplies daily.

Bar Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL AND TO COMMIT SUICIDE. - About ten o'clock on Thursday evening at the city jail, Watch-man Waters, while on his rounds, heard a peculiar noise (as of working brick loose in the wall) in the cell occupied by "Wrangy" Jones, (sentenced to the penitentiary for four years after the 22d instant for attempting last spring to cut the throat of a woman who paid him a friendly visit at the jail,) and the three Gerhardt rioters. Waters went to the door of the cell, and found the in-mates pretending to be engaged in a game of dominoes, but evidently somewhat confused and unmethodical in their management of the game. The officer made some passing remark and retired. He repaired to a cell in the female department adjoining the cell just spoken of, and there awaited a recurrence of the noise that had attract-

wall between him and the prisoners that he had just left. He went back and went into their cell, and seeing the resuit of their operations remarked: "That's a pretty hole that you have got there." Jones replied, "Well, I give the tools," surrendering at the same time a long screw-driver and a case-knife, which he said he had found in the back yard, on an occasion when the prisoners had been admitted there. These prisoners were taken proper care of for the night.

the prisoners had been let out of their cells, as usual, into the main hall, Jones went into the cell of Stoddard, (one of the 7th ward election rioters,) and asked to lay down on his bed awhile, as it was "softer" than his own. After a short time Jones's cell-mates noticing him in Stoddard's cell, cautioned the latter to take care that Jones did not get hold of his razor, stating that they had thought it necessary to observe the same precaution. Stoddard, on looking to his razors, of which he had two, found one of them gone. He immediately charged Jones with taking it, but the latter denied having done so, and repaired to his own cell. In a few minutes he was discovered by his cell-mates to have inflicted a gash on one side of his throat with the razor. They interfered to prevent any further harm, and immediately alarmed the keepers. The jail physician being sent for, dressed the wound, and proeighth of an inch deep—leaving it doubtful whether the prisoner was in earnest in the attempt, or only trying to "make believe." The prisoner declares that he will never go to the penitentiary, and swears vengeance

gainst two of the keepers.

Although Jones's cell-mates must have been privy t his attempt to escape, it is not probable that they intend-ed to avail themselves of the opportunity to escape them-selves, as such a course would certainly be harder for them, in every respect, than to serve out the few weeks yet re-maining of their term.

CIGARS.—These are luxuries with which the consum cannot be induced to dispense. The difficulty is to pro-cure a genuine Havana, so numerous are the frauds or de-ceptions as to the quality of the article. In the island of Cuba cigars are made of all classes of tobacco, and of va-rious sizes and shapes, and, therefore, of various values. There are certain well-known brands which can command almost any price; they have a fixed value-such, for inbargas," "Patargas," "La Higuera," etc. But compara-tively few of these are sent to the United States. The population of Cuba is said to be a million or a million and a half. Almost every man, and a very large portion of the women in the island, smoke cigars. Ten cigars a day is considered about the average quantity consumed each person. As the basis of calculation, the number by each person. As the basis of calculation, the number is put down at four hundred thousand. This would give for the consumption of the island the almost incredible amount of fourteen hundred and sixty millions of cigars per annum, equal to fourteen hundred and sixty thousand boxes of one thousand each! The compiler of the statistics was told that he was rather under than over the number of smokers, and the quantity they con

was one hundred and forty-two millions two hundred and fifty-nine thousand!

Paper cigars, or cigarritos, are also consumed in the island in immense quantities, and a considerable quantity of them is shipped to New Orleans, New York, San Fransco, and other places in the United States. Perhaps there are more cigars smoked in this city than

in any other of the Union, in proportion to its size. We think it a safe guess that at least three-fourths of them are made of American tobacco, manufactured here and else. where, and which are represented to be the Havana pro-

THE CIRCUS.—The first performance of Sands. Na hans, & Co.'s circus took place yesterday afternoon. The great ascent of Madame Leconte was entirely successful, and attracted thousands. Her nimble progress up the wire was watched with breathless attention, and kept every eye strained until she had accomplished the entir distance, when a loud shout gave token of the manner in which her perilous feat was appreciated. The perform witnessed them yesterday afternoon and evening. The performances of this afternoon and evening will close their

THE WASHINGTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY propose giving a second exhibition. "Great preparations," we hear, "have been made by the committ ee of arrangements" to render "the coming one interesting and pleasant to all." It is to be hoped that the public will extend their patronage to the infant society, the more especially as they have not been able to meet the expenses incurred by their first

SALE OF STOCK .- The Alexandria Gazette of yesterday morning states that nineteen shares of Orange and Alextion for \$17 50 per share. The sum of \$29 and interest was paid for \$47 50 worth of Orange and Alexandria raiload dividend scrip, with interest from October 1, 1856.

PERSONAL -Lord Napier left this city on Thursday norning for Cumberland on a visit to his family. The many friends of General Robles, the distinguished Mexican minister, will be pleased to learn that he has returned from his visit to Newport in fine spirits and much

BENJAMIN WOOD AND CHARLES SHARPE, after a further hearing before Justice Smith on the charge of murdering on Sunday last a colored man named So Brown, have been fully committed for trial at the next ession of the criminal court.

REAL ESTATE SALES .- J. C. McGuire sold yester afternoon lot 10, in square 986, to R. S. Averz, for 3 cents per foot; lot 9, in same square, to same purchaser, for 2} cents per foot; and lot 2, in same square, to Mr McGill for 21 cents per foot.

SALE OF CORPORATION STOCK .- J. C. McGuire yesterday sold \$3,700 of corporation stock (bearing 6 per cent. in terest) at \$1 04.

THE LITTLE STEAMER ENGINEER, we understand, has been old, conditionally, to a company of New Yorkers.

Collector's Office, City Hall,

September 17, 1857.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS—Deduction for prompt
payment.—Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the year
1857 are due, and payable at this office, and that a deduction of six
per cent. is allowed by law for the current year if pair on or before
the 18th day of October next. JAS. F. HALLIDAY,

FURNITURE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING Goods at reduced prices.—The subscriber, intending to devote his attention exclusively to the auction and commission and real-estate business, offers for rale his extensive stock of furniture and house furnishing goods at greatly reduced prices, for cash or satisfactority-endorsed sluced prices, for cash or satisfactorily

JAS. C. MAGUIRE,

Auction and Composition M.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Further Concerning the Late Gales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 18.—The steamship George's Creek, Capt. Moorley, from Baltimore, reached this city at ten o'clock last night. She was in the gale three days, and her cargo is sup-

posed to be partly damaged.

The despatch of last night contained all the information which the Thomas Swann brought of the Central America, except that the Eleise was making for Norfolk.

Norrols, Sept. 18.—The Norwegian barque Eloise has just arrived in Hampton Boads, with fifty passengers of the ill-fated steamer Central America, including twenty-

All the charters, includes a crospit Frasier.

The chief engineer, Ashby, is reported to have taken a boat and deserted the ship.

Two millions of specie were lost.

MORE SAVED.

SAVANNAR, Sept. 18.—The barque Saxony has just arrived, with five passengers of the Central America. The Saxony reports the total loss of the steamer, treasure, and mails, and about 500 of the passengers and crew. Men, women, and children, numbering forty to fifty, were saved by the brig Marine, of Boston. There was a heavy sea at the time, and this was all the brig could do. Forty-nine others committed themselves to the sea, and after six to twelve hours were picked up by the barque Ellen, [probably the Eloise—Rep.,] which made for some port on the coast. The names of the five saved are H. H. Childs, of the firm of Colids & Dougherty, New York; Jabez Howes, of the firm of George Howes & Co., San Francisco; George W. Cook, of Maine; and Adolph Fredericks, of San Francisco.

& Co., San Francisco; George W. Cook, of Maine; and Adolph Fredericks, of San Francisco.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Norder, Sept. 18.—The brig Marine succeeded in recovering the women and children. There were 26 females and 20 men. The chief engineer deserted the ship an hourbefore going down. The Norwegian barque Eloise, from Belize, Honduras, bound to Falmouth, England, rescued Captain Thomas W. Badger, A. Y. Easton, R. L. Brown, O. Harvey, J. Birch, J. A. Forrester, O. P. Malone, J. V. Clark, John D. Eneu, H. T. O'Conner, J. Stetson, F. A. Walls, G. Bruin, J. H. Rose, T. McNeish, W. A. Osborn, L. W. Tollua, W. Chase, J. C. Taylor, C. Aquelo, H. Holland, W. F. Fletcher, W. Ede, Chas. A. Vose, R. Cassey, John W. Crafts, Henry A. Rummel, Jacob Juencer, Henry Hartman, John M. Collier, S. Calwell, Benj. Sawyer, J. George, E. Moore, B. M. Lee, Jas. Jackson, and Charles Reid. On board the brig Marine, bound for Boston, are Mrs. Badger, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Birch, and Mrs. Conner. Of the crew saved are James M. Frazier, second officer; Henry Keefor, second assistant engineer; — Jones, fireman; James McCarty, ditto; A. R. Halcumbe, H. Hardenburg, and Tim. McKugh.

The Central America was lost 250 miles off Cape Hatteras. The steamship Empire City, which has sailed for New York, took part of the passengers.

Laten.—The barque Eloise has arrived at the wharf with 44 passengers. It is stated that all the ladies and children were saved on the "Marine."

By the President of the United States By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Missouri, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at Playminus, commencing on Monday, the first day of March next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal n

Fractional townships sixty-seven, of ranges eighteen to wenty

Practional township sixty-seven, of range ten.
The islands in the Mississippi river, numbered one, two, and three, in fractional township sixty-four, of range five.
The island in the les Moines river, in sections four and nine, of fractional township sixty-four, of range five.
The island in the les Moines river, in sections nine, ten, eleven, and fifteen, of fractional township sixty-five, of range six.

At the land office at Sr. Lous, commencing on Monday, the first day of March next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following-ing-named townships, vir: North of the base line and east of the fifth principal meridian.

ring named townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the fifth principal meridian

ine.
Township twenty-nine, of range ten.
Fractional township sixteen, of range thirteen.
Township twenty-four, of range sixteen.

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal merid Fractional townships twenty-one, of ranges one to eight, incluse Fractional township twenty-one, and townships twenty-five wenty-six, of range nine.

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridic Township thirty, of range toenty-nine.
Townships thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-th

Township thirty, of range teresty.

Townships thirty, thirty-one, thirty-tree, and thirty-four, of range thirty-four, of range thirty.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, together with those "swamp and overflowed lands, made thereby until for cultivation." If any, granted to the State by the act entitled "A nact to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 78, 1856, will be excluded from the ales.

The offering of the above lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will preced in the order in which they are advertised, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of September, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

\*\*September\*\*, and is proprietors feel assured that, for efficiency and connected that the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of September, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

JAMES BUCHANAN. By the President :
Taoa. A. HESTORICES,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

[Int&Star]

WHITE PIGUE (or Marseilles) with flannel back.—Ten pieces of the above article adapted for autumn back.—Ten pieces of the above article adapted for autumn unit winter basques, capes, &c. Our stock of winter finnels and blankets is remarkably large, and

our stock of winter fiamels and blankets is remarkably large, and at extremely low prices.

In all probability our stock of all kinds of pure linen goods is much the largest in the District.

New supplies from the North and East daily.

One price only, marked in plain figures, from which no deviation is llowed.

dlowed.
All bills rendered July 1 will be settled prior to opening new ones.
Twenty cartons autumn shawls, in varied fabrics and styles, at very PERRY & BRO.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS large boarding and day school for young ladies, so long and favorably known as conducted by Miss L. S. English, is now under the direction of Miss M. J. Harrover, principal, assisted by a corps of competent and experienced teachers in every

department of learning.

Members of Congress and others whose duties call them to Washington may place their daughters or wards here under their own supervision, as many have been accustomed to do—the graduates of this seminary representing nearly every Sats in the Union.

For particulars address

M. J. HARROVER,
Principal of the Georgetown Female Seminary,
Sep 12—cotf

Georgetown, D. C.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a few of the new Enting Star or double-even cooking stores, a decided improvement on the old Morning Star. Patented 1857. I had them get up in Philadelphia this last semmer, and are fully suited to the market. They are heavy and strong cast of the very best Fonnsylvania malicable iron; the cooking utensils are made extra heavy, and are manufactured by F. H. Church, esq., Philadelphia. Please call and see them. in.
the largest variety of stoves of all kinds that can be found in trict of Columbia. Ranges furnaces, Larebe fire-places or parpanions, parlor Cumberland coal grates, and other New York

the District of Columbia. Hanges, formaces, Latrobe fire-places or prior companions, parlor Cumberland coal grates, and other New Yo latest patterns.

All the above for sale at

Metropolitan Store and Grate Factory,
between 10th and 11th streets; balcony in front full of stoves,
Sep 15—codwif

Nos. 318 and 322 Penn. avenue.

[No. 587.1

By the President of the United States. In pursuance of the provisions of the 3d section of the act entitled "An let to authorize the Freshent of the full description of the act entitled "An let to authorize the Freshent of the United States to cause to be surveyed the tract of land in the Ferritory of Minnesota belonging to the half-breeds or mixed-bloods of the Pacchador Stone antino of Indians, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1854, I. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, de hereby declare and make known that public saios will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the Territory of Minnesota, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at Hexpussors, commencing on the eighth day of March next, for the disposal of the vacant public lands situated within the billowing-named townships and fractional townships in the late reserve for the half-breeds or mixed-bloods of the Bacotah or Soux hatten of Indians, viz:

serve, of range fifteen.

At the land office at FARMAULT, commencing on the first d. March next, for the disposal of the public lands situated with following-named townships and fractional townships in the lat serve for the half-breeds or mixed-bloods of the Dacotah or Scoution of Indians, viz:

By the President;
Trees. A. HEXDENCES,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Sep 19—1aw2m [Int&Star]

epted the call of the vestry of the Church of the Ascension, wil pon the duties of his rectorship on Sanday, October 11. Persons dealring pews in the church will please apply to C. F. HURLBURT.

DMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD

do Frem.

1 do China and ga.

1 do China and ga.

1 do bronzo

10 oil paintings

1 pair chandeliers

5 cane-seat parlor chairs, 2 whatnots,

1 pair carved oak tables, hatracks

Brussels parlor carpets, stair carpets, matting, rugs

Mahogany sofs, and dinung tables

Mahogany sofs, and dinung tables

Mining and other chairs

Arch burcaus, and washstands

Freno.

States and passes bedding

Management of the chairs

Arch burcaus, and washstands

Freno.

States and passes bedding

Frence and bureaus, and wasnasana Mahogany sides and samp, window shades Collector, stair rods, passes, and earthensare China, glass, and earthensare Castors, knives and forks, 400, 400.
Fortuing allogether a very general assortment of parlor, chamber, Fortuing allogether a very general assortment of parlor, lining room, and kitchen furgiture.
TERMS OF MALE: All sums of and under \$30, cash; above that amount, a credit of 60 and 90 days for notes satisfactorily endorsed,

JAS. C. McGUIRE, PROST KING .- I have just received a supply at my metropolitan stove and grate factory, Fennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets, \$18 and \$22, the latest improved Latrobe parior companions; also, the latest improved Latrobe parior companions; both the latest improvement out for 1857. They set back in the parior fire-place like a grate, heat the parior and as many chambers as you may have one over another with one small fire, and are set by Mr. Elward Rowe, who is the best and most experienced for setting them that can be found in the District.

Sep 12—12teod.

J. MIDDLETON, Ice dealer, office and depot ap 11—41y†

THE Hand-Book of Practical Receipts of every-day use—a manual for the chemist, druggist, medical practicioner, manufacturer, and heads of families; by Thomas F. Brain-ton—first American edition. Price \$1. Just published, and for sale at TAYLOR & MACKY'S.

Hoakstore, near Night street.

WILLARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Dress Hats! Fall Style, 1857.

E have just received two cases more of new and beautiful styles of gentlemen's hats, which for uniqueness of pattern, quality, and comfort cannot be surpassed.

Call at GEO. H. R. WHITE & Co.'s

Hat and Cap Store, 332 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets. P. S.—Also a superior assortment of men's and boys' felt and cash-serette hats—all colors, sizes, and prices. Cheap for cash. Sept 17—eo3tif

THE Misses Hawley's French and English School will be re-opened on Monday, September 14th, at their residence, Aug 26—3aw3w

Select School for Young Ladies, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, No. 309 F street, between 11th and 12th.

THIS SCHOOL will be opened on Monday, September 14, under the personal superintendence of Professor Donald Macleod and the ladies of his family, with assistants of ability and experience. For thorough literary collure, social advantages, and the comforts of home, it presents peculiar attractions to boarding and day scholars.

MPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS, by which their incomes must be doubled.—The undersigned has invented and obtained letters patent from the United States for the arrangement and combination of machinery for converting seed cotton into yaras by one continuous process, from the gin through the various preparation and spinning machinery, until it is ready for ahipment or waying. rious preparation and spinning machinery, until it is ready for ship-ment or weaving.

The saving from waste by this process will be at least ten per cent, and yaras made from the fibre (unbroken and uniquired by the ope-rations of the machinery of the present process used to open and dis-cutage it) will be about fifty per cent, atronger and heavier, and will command the markets of the world, distancing all competition at

will command the markets of the world, distancing all competition at advanced prices.

The undersigned is prepared to dispose of privileges to use his patent; and planters will be informed as to terms, with complete instructions how to use it, how to obtain the best machinery, and all other nocessary particulars, on application addressed to Dec 6—2 awlyst GEORGE G. HENRY, Mobile.

NEW Fall and Winter Goods for Gentlemen-also, semething for the ladies...P. J. STEER, Merchant Tale No. 488 Seventh street, Washington, is now ready to exhibit his ne fall and winter goods. Gentlemen will please call early and sole

NEW YORK LETTER-WRITING AND COPYING INSTITUTION.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and the public in general, that they have, in connexion with some of the mcist eminent inguists of the city, opened an office in room No. 35 GHISEY SUBJUNG, corner of Courdands street and Broadway, for the purpose of 1907 jung public and private documents, legal notices, &c.

Particular attention will be given to the writing of letters, confidential correspondence in the French, German, and English languages; and in all cases the timest rehance may be placed, and in all cases the timest rehance may be placed.

Merchants and others who wish their books posted, accounts halfanced, etc., can have them attended to immediately by the undersigned, as an experienced book keeper, given his whole sagnitude to this branch of the business.

Parties in other cities desirous of corresponding with any of this acquaintances in New York, can do so through the above institution, and all butters for information, &c., will be immediately replied to.

Circulars, stating tariff of charges, can be had on application to the office, or they will be seen to any part of the country on the receipt of one postage stamp.

Open from 8, a. m., to 10, p. m.

THIRTY-FIFTH INSTALMENT .- We open to-day

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all PERRY & BROTHER,
Central Stores, west building,
Sept 18—10tdif opposite Centre Market. THE PRESENT EXTENT OF OUR STOCK OF

THE FREEN'S EXTENT OF OUR STOCK OF Brist-lass dry goods, all produced from the best sources known to the trade, and marked in plate figures down to the least cash prices, from which no deviation is permitted, readers it desirable to all cash purchasers, strangers, and inexperienced buyers to call and inspect it (which they are most cordially selicited to do, if but for their own gratification) prior to making their selections.

FERRY & HROTHER,

"Central Stoces," west building,
Sept 18—10thif

DUBUQUE, IOWA,

the way—
000 tons white ash egg coal for radiators
750 tons white ash broken coal for furnaces
600 tons red ash egg coal for grates
300 tons small size for range and cooking stove
200 tons Cumberland coal.

0 lbs. to the ton.

T. J. & W. M. GALT.

Northwest corner 12th and C streets, No. 547.

One square south of Penn. avenue.

H. GILLET, Counsellor at Law, has removed this office to his residence in Franklin Row, corner of K and Thirteenth streets. He will continue to devote his attention principally te cases in the United States Supreme Court.

Having devoted much time to the law concerning patents, he wift give advices and opinions on legal questions arising in cases before the Patent Office, and on appeals to the older justice or assistant justices of the Bustrict of Columbia; and will also assist in the preparation and trial of suite concerning patents.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHUBB BROTHEIS, Washington, January 1, 1857.

George C. Thomas,

Seventh street, No. 490. POR RENT.—A rare chance.—Now under con

typata, offices, &c. Also, a convenient and airy basems for any light business. The whole finished and well light most improved manner, after the New York styles.

No. 322 Pennsylvants are between 9th and 19th streets, entrance on 1 Aug 19—1mif

THIS Company is now prepared to receive appli-cations for insurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the isurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the thout any charge for policy, at their office, corne Penn, avenue, over the Wazhington City Saving

Benj. Beall.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, President

Mutual Life Insurance Company of Connecticut, INCORPORATED IN 1846.

Capital, \$2,454,000. Annual dividend on life policies, 40 per cont

F street, between 13th and 14th streets. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Georgetown College.

Col. Thomas Green,
Mossrs, Pairo & Nourse, Bankers,
Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Hon. John McKeou,
Hon. John A. Dix,
Sep 2—diff

WINTER FUEL NOW ON HAND AND ON

ALSO

As we are weekly receiving large supplies of all kinds of fuel, we seel confident we can make it to the advantage of all those who may are useful confident we can make it to the advantage of all those who may are useful their orders.

37 Prompt personal attention given to every order.

37 Coal kept in floored and roofed yards.

TOHN D. BARROW and "ENRY HOLMES are

ATCH Repairing and Engraving.—Watches, chronometers, and pocket timeksepers of every description repaired by skilful workmen and warranted to perform accurately. Engraving of every description done in the best style, including the cutting of arms, crests, mottoes, and initials on stone.

\*\*,\* Visiting and wedding cards elegantly engraved and printed.

M. W. GALT & BEO.,

Jewellers, 324 Pennsylvania avenue,

Jan 30—4f

Between 9th and 10th streets

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Ninety-eight families were relieved during 1846 by paying \$214,995. Statements of the company's operations furnished. Those who indeed to the received and have removed to this city, can have their blicks renewed through

FOR SALE, very valuable real estate on Pennsylvania aronus.—The property adjoining on the east, the vacant lot at corner of Fennsylvania avenue and 18th etreet. It from 17 feet on the avenue, and contains 2,322 Square feet, running back to a 30-feet alley.

Further particulars, terms, &c., made known on application to KELLER & McKENNEY. June 30—dtf KELLER & MoKEN.

15th street, opposite Treasury Dep

UNITED STATES NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY, Washington, February 26, 1857.

THE judge advocate gives notice, for the information of parties coming before the court under the 1st section of the act of January 16, 1857, that they will respectively be advised by the department when their cases shall have been referred to the court; and that it is desirable that in presenting themselves they should come prepared with a list of such witnesses as they may desire to have summoned, specifying to which of the respective heads of "threes for the naval service" mentioned in the act their testiment is to be applied respectively; and suggesting the delay, if any, which may be required; and in respect of what witnesses.

J. M. CARLISLE, Judge Advocate.

T. H. PREMAN. EBBITT HOUSE.

THIS popular and fushionable hotel has been theroughly repaired and furnished with new and superior furniture it contains over one hundred rooms, and has all the requisites of a first class house.

The proprietors have provided a coach, which will be at the railroad depot and steamboat landing at overy arrival for the conveyance of passengers and baggage to the hotel.

June 26.

Studies will be resumed in this institution on Mon-day, the 7th of September next.

B. A. MAGURE,
President.

W.I.L attend faithfully and punctually to any business in the line of their profession committed to them. Collections made in lows, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Territory, and proceeds promptly remitted.

OHN D. BARROW and Links are this day admitted as partners in to. Banking House of Chubb Brothers. The firm from this date will be composed of Chass. St. J. Chubb, John D. Barrow, and Heary Holmes. The Scale in Davenport, Iowa, is composed of Charles St. J. Chubb, Wm. H. Daugal, and Alexander H. Barrow, under the firm of Chubb Brothers, Rev. & Co.

Washington Insurance Company.